

**FOOD AND
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SUPPLIES**

Food Police.

381. There were 623 cases of prosecution for food offences pending at the beginning of the year. Three thousand three hundred and sixteen fresh cases were instituted bringing the total to 3,939 for disposal. Of these, 2,962 cases were disposed of, 2,258 cases ended in conviction, 650 in acquittal or discharge and 54 cases being withdrawn. Nine hundred and seventy-seven cases were pending disposal at the end of the year.

382. An allotment of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for the grant of rewards for the detection of food offences and their successful prosecution.

383. Foodgrains of the value of, Rs. 4,89,02,875 were purchased locally and Rs. 4,40,86,735 from outside the State. The sales during the period amounted to Rs. 7,28,37,089 and the stock on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 3,05,29,317. The contribution received from the Government of India towards 50 per cent subsidy on imported foodgrains was Rs. 51,01,243. The net deficit for the year was Rs. 1,25,72,587.

384. The net deficit to the Food Supplies Department from the inception of the scheme up to the end of the year was Rs. 5,85,63,657.

(ii) Civil Supplies

Textiles.

385. In accordance with the all India Policy, the following orders continued to be in force in the State:—

- (1) The Mysore Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.
- (2) The Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers' (Licensing) Order, 1948.
- (3) The Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948, and
- (4) The Cotton Textile (Control of Movement) Order, 1948.

386. The Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order, 1944 was cancelled with effect from 25th November 1949.

387. The three agencies, viz., Nominees, Wholesalers and Retail cloth dealers, instituted in the State for movement of cloth from Mills to the consumers continued to function with suitable margins of profits to each agency.

There were 24 Nominees, and 330 wholesale cloth dealers inclusive of societies, dealing in retail cloth business in the State during the year. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, allotted till November 1949 on the average 4,700 bales of cloth (after adjustment of 1,130 bales for yarn supply) each month to the State comprising about 2,000 bales from local Mills inclusive of Binny and 2,700 bales from Mills outside Mysore (in India).

388. With a view to afford relief to some of the Textile Mills with huge stock of cloth in surplus zones, the Government of India permitted in September 1949 all composite Mills in the Indian Union to sell freely one-third of their monthly production of cloth to licensed dealers of their own choice and from November 1949 onwards the Mills were allowed to export outside India unlimited quantities of cloth. The quantities of cloth procured during the year were as under :—

Local Mills	...	...	16,773 bales.
Outside Mills	...	...	8,108 ..

389. Following the decision of the Government of India to reduce the margins of profit in respect of cloth bearing November 1949 and subsequent tex-mark from 20 per cent to 14 per cent over Ex-mill rate, the rates were revised with effect from 15th November 1949.

890. Owing to heavy accumulation of stocks in the Textile Mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad, the Government of India desired suitable relaxation of distribution arrangements. To afford relief to the dealers under the then existing slump in cloth market and to help primarily the consumers to take advantage of varieties they were used to, the nominees were permitted to sell the goods obtained against the State quota to any wholesale dealer in the State without any restriction as to quantity or variety. The wholesale dealers were likewise allowed to sell these goods to any retailer in the State. The cloth situation was not keenly felt up-to March 1950 except for the needed varieties such as shirtings, sarees and dhoties as there was floating stock with wholesale and retail cloth dealers in the State.

391. In view of accumulation of stocks with the Rationing. nominees, the wholesalers and the retail dealers, sale of

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cloth to consumers on cloth coupons was considered unnecessary and the system of sale of cloth to consumers without the production of cloth coupons was continued.

Yarn.

892. There were 46 wholesalers and 330 retailers (inclusive of multi-purpose co-operative societies) dealing in yarn during the year. The total allotment of yarn to the State was 1,600 bales per month, of which 1,000 bales were allotted to the handloom industry and 600 bales to powerloom factories during each month. Due to the increase in yarn prices consequent on the rise in the prices of cotton, etc., and lack of demand for handloom and powerloom goods as a result of competition by mill-made cloth which was abundantly available comparatively at cheaper rates, the demand for yarn continued to decrease and large yarn quotas had to be lapsed to the Mills. To overcome these difficulties and to reduce the cost of yarn in order to assist the handloom and powerloom industries and also to afford relief to consumers in the State, margins of profit allowed to yarn dealers were revised from October 1949 from Rs. 11-12-0 per cent to Rs. 8-8-0 per cent. The dealers in yarn classed as Nominees or Procurers were abolished altogether and only the remaining two classes of dealers, *viz.*, wholesalers and retailers were retained.

Cement.

393. There are four main sources of supply of cement to the State:—(1) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, (2) The Madhukarai Factory, Coimbatore, (3) Dalmia Factory, Dalmiapuram, Tiruchirapalli District and (4) India Cement, Ltd., Madras. The estimated quantity of supplies works out to 4,300 tons from the Bhadravathi Works and 2,500 tons per month from the Madhukarai Factory. During the months of February and March 1950, the Government of India raised the allotment of 2,500 tons of cement from the Madhukarai Factory to 3,000 tons and have made an additional monthly allotment of 2,000 tons of Dalmia Brand Portland Cement.

394. As a working arrangement normally, cement is allotted for civilian consumption on the basis of priorities fixed as follows:—

- (1) Urgent maintenance and repairs to dwelling houses,
- (2) Annual repairs and maintenance,
- (3) Requirements against repairs to sanitary works suggested by Health Officers,

- (4) Sanitation and drainage works,
- (5) Construction of educational institutions and hostels,
- (6) Works relating to religious and charitable institutions,
- (7) Incomplete works (Public and private),
- (8) New Buildings for middle class, and poor and also laboratories,
- (9) Extension of existing buildings, and
- (10) Other new structures.

395. All applications for indigenous cement (Chamundi or Nilgiri Brands) for the construction of Cinema houses, Drama Theatres and Hotels were summarily rejected.

396. There are 190 cement stockists appointed under the Provisions of the Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948. The distribution of cement in the State has also been decentralised empowering the Amildars, the Sub-Division Officers, and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to sanction cement to the consumers within their jurisdiction to the extent of 5 bags, 20 bags and 100 bags, respectively. All applications exceeding the supply of 100 bags and also all applications of Bangalore City, Civil Station, Bangalore North and South Taluks are being dealt with by the Controller of Civil Supplies. Dalmia Brand Portland Cement and Shankar Brand Cement are being given to applicants freely and without observing the formalities and other procedure adopted for the issue of Chamundi and Nilgiri Brands, as there is not much demand for these Brands of cement.

397. The supply position of paper of all varieties was quite steady and there were no fluctuations either in the rates or in the supplies during the year.

398. The Hoarding and Profiteering (Prevention) Act, 1918 continued to be in force during the year. A number of cases were detected and prosecutions launched.

399. The administration of the Kerosene Control Order, 1948 was transferred to the Department of Civil Supplies from the Office of the Director of Food Supplies in November 1949 and in conformity with the existing procedure, powers under the Kerosene Control Order, 1948 were delegated to the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts.

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400. In consonance with the policy of the Government of India of instituting a Department of Enforcement, two Enforcement Officers continued to be incharge of the Districts assigned to them during the year. Besides checking and supervising work of the inspecting staff and investigating into cases of mal-practices and violation of Textiles, Cement and Drugs Control Orders and the provisions of the Hoarding and Profiteering (Prevention) Act, as also into complaint petitions referred to them in the respective Districts allocated to them, the Enforcement Officers were in charge of licensing and allotment work while they were at Head Quarters. In 83 cases, licenses of cloth dealers were cancelled. In 96 cases, the licenses of wholesale and retail dealers and procurers were suspended for a period ranging from one to six months for violation of the instructions issued from the Civil Supplies Department from time to time.

401. Under the Cement Control Order, 29 cases of violation were registered during the year. Eighteen cases resulted in conviction and 7 cases were pending. Under the Hoarding and Profiteering (Prevention) Act, 4 cases were booked of which 3 cases ended in conviction.

402. The Controller of Civil Supplies granted rewards to the extent of Rs. 2,000 on the merits of each case to confidential informants, enforcement staff of the Department and the Police Officials who helped in detecting cases of hoarding, blackmarketing, smuggling and other infringement of Textile, Cement and other Control Orders in force and profiteering in drugs, which resulted in 35 cases of convictions and a realisation of Rs. 5,255 by fines imposed and property confiscated to Government.
